The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,076.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 48 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLINGER—November 11th, at Poona, the wife of W. Arnold Wallinger, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATHS.

BLACK—October 26th, at Erinpoorah, Rajpootana States, at the house of her brother, Sarah, eldest sister of Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Black, Bengal Staff Corps, and 2nd in Command, Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

SMITH—October 31st, at Umballa, Colonel R. A. Smith, of the Bengal Army.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, Very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,200 Tons, 230 H. P., Commander J. Thatcher, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	
" Ratnagherry	25	" Galle	4
" Vingorla	25	" Negapatam	6
" Carwar	27	" Pondicherry	7
" Mangalore	27	" Madras	8
" Cannanore	28	" Coconada	10
" Calicut	28	" Vizagapatam	11
" Beypore	29	" Bimlipatam	11
" Cochin	30	" Gopalpore	12
Dec.		Arrive CALCUTTA	14
" Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherris district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Nov.	Nov.	Down. Nov.	Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	2	16	Leave BUSSORAH	4
" Kurrachee	6	20	" Fao	4
" Guadur	7	21	" Bushire	6
" Muscat	10	24	" Linga	8
" R. Abbas	13	26	" R. Abbas	10
" Linga	13	27	" Muscat	12
" Bushire	16	30	" Guadur	14
	Dec.			Dec.
" Fao	17	1	" Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	2	Arrive BOMBAY	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

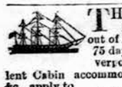
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAHRATTA," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE Iron Clipper Ship "British Monarch," 1,262 tons register (lately out of Dock) which made the passage in 75 days from Gravesend, will sail for Liverpool early in December, and has excellent Cabin accommodation for Passengers. For terms, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

LAW PARCHMENT.

Sheets 27 by 23 inches.

Rs. 2-8 per Sheet. SOUNDY & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vchar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The Servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnaien, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 30th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.

THE S. S. "NAIDA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, as Manager of a Branch Firm to be established at Bombay, an experienced business-man, Corresponding in English, French, and German and thoroughly understanding the Bombay Cotton Trade. Offers accompanied with references to be addressed to "Omega," No. 99, Poste Restante, Calcutta

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for three months or longer, that desirable Residence known as "The Rock," Mazagon. For further particulars apply to JARRER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation]—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. B. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Association will be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Fort.

9th November 1868.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain, and the erection of an Iron Railing in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed form should be sent in, on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of November 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 2,000 Brass (of 100 Cubic feet) of Sandstone or Sand.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for the final measurement on or before the 28th February 1869.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th day of November 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 11th Nov. 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff.
vs.
Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madan, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and Meethebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madan, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Meethebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Daraisha Jejeebhoy Seriaa, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Hera Manekna, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of Mr. W. H. Thacker, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. J. S. Hurrell, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. Dallas & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors for the Defendant, Meethebaee, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

Messrs. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12 to	21
Superfine do. do....	18 "	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do....	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 "	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Greyand Mixed Merino	13 "	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..	21 "	24
Lisle Thread & Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25 "	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3 "	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ "	
Silk and Wool Pants.....	6 "	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 "	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 "	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. "	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool "	10	0
Do. Cashmere "	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. " ...	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. " ...	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	per dozen	Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall	"	7	0
do. with Tie	"	7	8
The Belgian	"	7	8
do. with Tie	"	7	8
The Shakspear	"	7	0
do. with Tie	"	7	8
The Regent	"	7	0
The Indian	"	7	0
The Improved West End	"	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do ... "	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties,		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders ..... "		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
" " Chased	15 "	30
" " Enamelled	16 "	30
" Sleeve Links	18 "	30
" Shirt Studs	14 "	30
" Scarf Rings.....	8 "	12
" Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 "	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 "	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 "	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 "	35
Railway Rugs	12 "	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.		Clothes Cholera

HAT DEPARTMENT.		
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
The Jerome do. ...	7	8
The Cantab do. ...	7	8
The Isis do. ...	7	8
The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands " Turban " lined Cork. " Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Messrs. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.

13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

ALSO

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 14th NOVEMBER.

ANOTHER GREAT BILL
AND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The whole of this talented Company in new and daring acts of Horsemanship, new Scenes in the Arena, new Jokes, by the Clowns, &c., &c.

TUESDAY EVENING, 17th NOVEMBER.

BENEFIT OF Mr. T. BIRD.

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at nine o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class " 3 | Fourth Class " 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER—Mr. E. H. HARVEY.

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE
of the
"HARVEY" VARIETY TROUPE
will take place on
MONDAY, 16th NOVEMBER.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Part I.

HARVEY'S CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

"11" in Number.

SONGS, CHORUSES AND ANECDOTES.

Part II.

ACROBATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.
DANCING, SINGING BURLESQUE,
and
CHARACTERISTIC IMPERSONATIONS.

Part III.

DRAMATIC.

A Comic Drama in one Act, entitled,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
by
JOHN B. BURKSTONE, Esq.

Box Sheet at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Musical Establishment, where Places can be secured.

MRS. HUNT,
MILLINER,
No. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
and
EAST STREET, POONA,

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and at Outstations that she has opened an Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of New and Fashionable Milliinery, Wedding and Mourning Materials always on hand, and made up on the shortest notice.

A large and varied consignment of the newest style expected very shortly.

Out-station Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be carefully and quickly attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

9th November 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....Rs. 5.,
Do. without Seat " 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

STATIONERY.—Messrs. THACKER VINING & Co., in consequence of large and increasing sales, import, exclusively by the Overland Route, consignments of Stationery by Messrs Dobbs and De la Rue, in the qualities for which these makers are respectively celebrated, and in such varieties, as their long experince has shown to be best adapted to the peculiaritis of the climate, and the postal arrangements of this country. Those who prize really *good* stationery will therefore find that desideratum always available.

A fresh consignment has just been unpacked.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, styles, &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six facsimiles may be produced by one operation; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.

"Octavo," or Note size, 8¾ by 6 inches	Rs. 15	0
"Quarto," or Letter size, 10½ by 9¼ inches.....	25	0
"Folio," or Foolscap size, 13½ by 9½ inches.....	35	0
Carbonic Paper for the above may always be had in books containing 12 sheets—		
Octavo Rs. 3; Quarto Rs. 3; Folio.....	4	0
Copying Books for the same are always available—		
Octavo Rs. 1½; Quarto Rs. 2; Folio.....	3	0
Stiles can be had separately at from Rs. 2-8 to	4	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS of new and elegant designs, to contain 50, 100, or 200 Portraits, have just been received.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Attention is invited to a number of excellent instruments at extremely moderate prices, varying from Rs. 50 to 65, just unpacked by the undersigned.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SOLD SKETCH BLOCK BOOKS AND BLOCKS OF WHATMAN'S THICK DRAWING PAPERS.

Sizes.	Block Books.				Blocks.	
7 by 5 inches...	...Rs.	4	0	...	Rs.	3 0
10 by 7 " ... ... "		7	0	...	"	5 0
12½ by 9 " ... ... "		10	8	...	"	7 8
14 by 10 " ... ... "		12	8	...	"	9 8
16½ by 11½ " ... ... "		18	8	...	"	14 0
19 by 8 " ... ... "		13	8	...	"	10 8
29 by 15 " ... ... "		20	0	...	"	16 0

N.B.—The above may be had of Whatman's Antiquarian Paper at a small additional cost.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside. Rs.	30	0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 " "	35	0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ " "	40	0
Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—		
No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside	50	0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 "	60	0
Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—		
Size 18½ by 12½, by 5½ inches deep, outside.....	55	0
*** *Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete..... Rs. 130 0

Ditto ditto Dressing case of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use..... 100 0

The Self-Acting Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap..... 100 0

Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover..... 75 0

The "Elgin" Expanding Writing Case. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Shakespear, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawur.
Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from Poona.
O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Gibb, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to appear before a Medical Board, from Morar.
Tieghurst, Surgeon, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Eckford, Ensign, 1st Royals, on duty, from Cannanore.
Blackley, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.
Fulton, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Regiment M. N. I., to join, from Madras.
Cooper, Surgeon, 5th Regiment M. N. I., to join, from Madras.
Forster, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Milman, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.
Fife, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Cooper, Major, 12th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Beypore.
Stubbard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Gilbert, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 57th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Anting, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Arnott, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Purchase, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, B. Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Macpherson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Lambert, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Pulford, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Nicholson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Grove, Major, Superintendent of Army Schools of Madras, on duty, from Cannanore.
Fannister, Ensign, 24th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Compeigne, Ensign, 16th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Dempster, Ensign, 16th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Sage, Ensign, 104th Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Money, Ensign, 2/12th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Riddell, Assistant Surgeon, 25th Regiment N. I, on leave, from Sholapore.
Ouchterlony, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Boyd, Captain, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, to Asseerghur.
Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Allan, Major, 41st Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Westly, Captain, 41st Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Cooper, Surgeon, 5th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Fulton, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment, to join, to Nagpore.
Forster, Brigadier General, on duty, to Kirkee.
Cooper, Major, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Sarat.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th October.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

5th Lancers.—Captain William Lloyd Browne to be Major without purchase, vice Massy, made supernumerary on appointment as Assistant Adjutant General in India. Dated 12th October 1868.

Lieutenant James Edwin Gwyther to be Captain, without purchase, vice Browne, promoted. Dated 12th October 1868.

Cornet James Dennis to be Lieutenant, without purchase' vice Gwyther, promoted. Dated 12th October 1868.

21st Hussars.—Cornet Sydney D. Turnbull to be Lieutenant, vice Neave, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 21st October 1868.

Cornet Arthur Parvis Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Turnbull, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 21st October 1868.

2nd Battalion, 24th Foot.—Ensign Herbert M. Williams to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Barnes, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 27th October 1868.

36th Foot.—Ensign Henry Wynne Pride to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ellis, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 21st October 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

101st Foot.—Staff Surgeon J. Jardine to be Surgeon, vice Kellett, who exchanges. Dated 22nd October 1868.

Staff.—Surgeon R. Y. Kellett, from the 101st Foot, to be Surgeon on the Staff, vice Jardine, who exchanges. Dated 22nd October 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain E. S. Fox, Staff Corps, to be Garrison Quartermaster of Fort William, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bradford. Dated 20th October 1868.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. B. Graham, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Chalmers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 26th October 1868.

8th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Bradford, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence, on furlough, of Major Taylor. Dated 26th October 1868.

16th Native Infantry.—Captain F. Wheeler, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Rogers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 26th October 1868.

18th Native Infantry.—Captain W. R. Martin, late 43rd Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice DeBrett, who is studying in the Thomason College. Dated 26th October 1868.

21st Native Infantry.—Captain W. Cabell, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Collett, who is studying in the Thomason College. Dated 26th October 1868.

25th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to permit Captain R. Worsley to retain the Adjutancy of the regiment on his promot on. Dated 24th October 1868.

29th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. J. Baynes, 2nd battalion 24th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation. Dated 28th October 1868.

41st Native Infantry.—Captain G. D. Crawford, late 18th Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Ryan, Officiating as 2nd in Command, and in place of Captain W. G. Chalmers, deceased. Dated 26th October 1868.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain James Hett Tennant, 45th Foot, is accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty. Dated 24th October 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Surgeons J. E. Tuson, M. D., 11th, and N. J. Grant, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Under the authority of the Government, Major General P. Harris is transferred from the Command of the Sirhind to that of the Meerut Division, with effect from the 1st proximo, during the absence of Major General C. Troup, C. B., on special duty, or until further orders.

Major J. M. Earle, late 24th Native Infantry, is permitted to resign his appointment of Commanding of Fort Shahkuddur, and directed to do general duty at Dinapore, on the expiration of his present sick leave.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 955 of 1868, Assistant Surgeon K. McLeod is appointed to the medical charge of the 6th Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed in the tests specified on the 5th instant, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 781 of 1861:—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Ensign A. I. Shepherd, probationer Staff Corps, 83rd Foot.

High Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign T. F. Hobday, probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Bn. 12th Foot.

Lieutenant A. N. Sandilands, 99th Foot.

The order published in G. O. C. C. dated the 28th ultimo cancelling the leave granted to Major C. H. E. Greene, 104th Foot, is to be exnunged, and the former order published in G. O. C. C. dated the 4th September, (page 389,) is to hold good.

Bombardier A. Erwin, C. Battery, A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is permitted to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for Roorkee College, published in G. E. C. C. of the 14th ultimo, (page 402.)

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 23	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain		Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 13	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Calcutta, Oct. 20.
	Euphrates (s)	Dunn	Suez, Oct. 28.
	Hiat Messanga	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 9.
	Talisman	Barkett	London, July 22.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 13	Malta (s)	Hyde	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Moravia, Patten, to Galle.
Ship Richard McManus, Foster, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Monarchy, to Zanzibar.
Ship Greyhound, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. *signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

663 Clarendon, Haisman—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1453 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1433 British Sceptre, Kemball—F. Scott & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1193 Combatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1066 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain.
1460 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1238 Macedon, Withycombe,—W. Nicol & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1268 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1096 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bulsby & Co.
1203 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1203 W. Fairburn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1220 Abyssinia (s) Templeton—R. I. S. N. Co.
795 Gambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
868 Solway, Richards—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1164 Alpine, McMillen—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1109 Idaho, Murphy.
1015 Moravia, Patten.
1220 Matterhorn, Curtis—W. Nicol & Co.
839 New Brunswick, Luckling—W. Nicol & Co.
752 Richard McManus, Foster.
778 Rock Light, Williams—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1021 St. John, Bursley—The Captain.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

383 Chanticleer, Dodds—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
708 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
122 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR BATAVIA.

993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

2201 Columbian (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
880 Gunga (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
H. M. Jumna (s), Prichard.
2220 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.

FOR HONGKONG.

545 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR TUTICORIN AND HONGKONG.

716 Nada (s), Wood—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

157 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda.

FOR KURRACHEE.

750 Euphrates (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—B. C. & R. S. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.

FOR JUDDAH.

658 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
337 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
378 Hydrabad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
360 Teazer, Nacoda—H. T. N. Mahomed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wanting a passage to England, and willing to make herself generally useful to a Lady on board, may apply to the undersigned.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes.
Forbes Street, Fort.

INDCOOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

INDCOOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

MILITARY BAND JOURNALS. Selections "ROBINSON CRUSOE."—Offenbach. Post free. Rs. 8/8 each.
Terrasen-Lieder WALTZ—Gungl.
Uber Berg and Thal GALOP—Neuman. Post free. Rs. 8 8 cash. SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

FISH EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, of the best Electro-Silver plate, in various elegant patterns and designs.

A Mahogany Cloth lined case containing 12 Fish Eating Knives and 12 Fish Eating Forks. Fluted Pattern ..... Rs. 60 0
Do- do. Beaded Pattern 75 0
Do. do. with Ivory handles and Silver Ferrules 100 0
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COPPER MONEY SHOVELS—Rs. 9 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of Madhowdass Ghellabhoy. Notice is hereby given that a 2nd and final Dividend at the rate of 3¾ annas per cent. on the amount of admitted claims will be paid to the Creditors of the above Estate at the office of the Trustee at the Royal Bank of India, No. 33, Meadow Street, on and after Friday, the 13th instant.

AMBARAM KEVALRAM, Trustee.
Bombay, 12th November 1868.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—A Third Distribution of the Assets of this Company at the rate of Rupees One hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), on and after Wednesday, the 18th instant, upon production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th November 1868.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—A Sixth Distribution of the Assets of this Company at the rate of Rupees One hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited) on and after Tuesday, the 17th instant, upon production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators East-
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } ern Insce. Coy.
Bombay, 14th November 1868.

MONTE CHRISTO BULLETS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
No. 1 per hundred	1 0	1 4
,, per thousand only	8 0	9 0
No. 2 per hundred	1 4	1 8
,, per thousand only	10 8	12 0
No. 3 per hundred	2 0	2 8
,, per thousand only	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Damodhurdass Purbhoodass of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Damodhur Jewraz also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant. All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at New Town, without the Fort of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,544, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, and bounded on the east by the house of Rustomjee Burjorjee, on the west by the Moombadevie Tank Road, on the north by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and on the south by the Copper Smiths' Row. All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Bombay, No. 4 Hummun Street, Fort. Dated this 13th day of November 1868.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will make their first appearance this season on

SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 1868,

when the following pieces will be represented:—

WILKS'S Romantic Drama in Two Acts entitled,

THE SEVEN CLERKS,

OR

THE THREE THIEVES AND THE DENOUNCER.

ALLINGHAM'S Screaming Farce of

FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

MONCRIEFF'S very laughable and popular Farce styled

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM!

OR

A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF!!

By the kind permission of Colonel Beale and the Officers of the 22nd Regiment N. I., the Band of the Regiment will attend.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Dress Circle (Reserved) Rs. 5 | Stalls Rs. 2-8
,, ,, (Unreserved) ,, 4 | Gallery ,, 2
Pit Rs. 1.

Tickets can be had at the "Oriental Exchange', opposite the Secretariate, and at the Theatre on the night of Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P. M., Performance to commence at 8-45.

Photographic likenesses of the Amateurs can be had o the Secretary, and at the Theatre on the night of Perf formance.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

MUNICIPALITY CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Broken Stone for repairing Roads during the year 1869.

Three thousand brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole three thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

Place of Delivery.	Quantity required.
No 1 Bazaar Gate and Fort Police Court.	600 brass.
2 Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home.	500 ,,
3 Cammateepoora Foras Road	700 ,,
4 Middle Colaba Road	100 ,,
5 Naigaum	100 ,,
6 Parell Road and Sheppard Road	1,000 ,,
Total	3,000 ,,

Tenders are to be made only on printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 5th day of December next addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, Ex. Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 13th November 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
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Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

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Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October, 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

APART from the fate of the Octroi and Transit Duty Bill, or any other measure of taxation, there is one piece of work which it is the plain duty of the Government to perform. We say the duty of the Government, because we are aware that the Government is solicitous for the welfare of Bombay, and desirous of preventing municipal institutions from being a painful failure. Eleven days ago we suggested the step, which we know that many persons think needful, and proposed that the whole administrative system should be subjected to a thorough overhauling by a body of independent men. Recent disclosures have revealed some painful facts, and recent votes and manœuvres have thrown the fiscal arrangements into confusion. It is imperative that some extraneous body should be entrusted with the onerous task of ascertaining the facts, telling us precisely how we stand, and suggesting some sound plan upon the basis of which order might be restored. The Justices are a young body, meeting rarely, otherwise much occupied, and to some extent, by means of the disturbing influences so wantonly imported into the proceedings, they are now involved in what might almost be styled contests of party and race. Under these circumstances any committee of inquiry appointed, besides that it would have a questionable legal status and lack altogether the requisite powers, would be more or less a party committee nominated after series of exciting divisions. And since the habit of moving one section, by a sign from a fugleman and leader, has been acquired, of course there would be the danger of seeing a committee selected composed of men having foregone conclusions. For these reasons we suggest the appointment of a Government Commission, and we do so in the interests, not of the Government whose reputation is at stake, but of the Municipality itself, faith in which as applicable to Bombay society, has been of late so rudely shaken. We hold, and we are not alone in the opinion, that the issue of such a Commission is highly desirable, and that the present is a most fitting, indeed the most fitting, moment for the investigation.

It would be well also if the scope of the inquiry included the constitution of the Bench. We know that great pains have been taken to preserve British interests and to ensure proportions consonant with our rule in India. But, we submit, that in deciding the constitution of the Bench, the fact was overlooked that by the method adopted, a proportionate attendance of European Justices could not be secured. For what is everybody's business is nobody's, and Europeans, like other folk, are apt to shirk the performance of an optional duty, which, it is naturally thought, others would attend to and perform. On the other hand, the Native Justices are resident, are organized, and most of them will do what they are told. Now the Municipal affairs of Bombay are so large and so costly that they ought not to be left in the hands of a chance assembly. Far better would it be for the Government to entrust power to a single Commissioner, supported by an adequate staff, and itself decree the taxation. The remedy for the present mischievous anomaly would be the nomination of a fixed number of Europeans, whose places, when they resigned or went away home, should be immediately filled up; and, if it could be managed, the election of a certain proportion of Natives; or their nomination if that process were deemed to be objectionable. This subject would be properly included in the inquiries of a duly empowered Commission.

Now it is absolutely necessary to say that we make the suggestion without intending that the inquiry should cast a reflection on any one—and especially none whatever on Mr. Crawford. He has had a Herculean task to perform in sweeping the Augæan stable of Bombay, and no just man will deny that he has shown Herculean powers and spent his strength and health in the work. But, it was in the nature of things and quite unavoidable, that there should be mistakes, errors of judgment, shortcomings from the high standard he had set up, and towards which he strove to work with might and main. The very loftiness of the standard so far improved the conceptions of the people that they were led to expect the accomplishment of more than mortal could do, and to forget the lets and hindrances from imperfect human machinery to which the efforts of every public man are subjected. We are proud to state that Mr. Crawford has deserved well of Bombay, and we express our sincere feelings with a full consciousness that Mr. Crawford has adopted fiscal measures which we think impolitic and unjust, and has, in the exuberance of his energy, fallen into errors which a weaker and less zealous man would have avoided, perhaps to commit less glaring but more vital faults. At all moments we hope to deal justly with his character and conduct, but at this moment, especially, we feel doubly bound to testify as plainly and publicly as possible not only our admiration—men admire evil as well as good—but our full sense of his great ability, his conscientious and unsparing labours, his splendid services, and his large-minded views. Therefore, it is in no sense as a penal measure, or a hostile step that we suggest the expediency of appointing a Commission. We should oppose an indignation inquiry as improper and unwarrantable, and certain to lead to no good result. What the public circumstances demand is a cool, deliberate, and independent investigation for practical purposes and with a single eye to the public good; and we again repeat that this is the moment of moments when the Government should set such an inquiry on foot.

RESUMING the subject of officers' quarters in Indian cantonments, we take it for granted that the badness, and the dearness, and, indeed, even the numerical insufficiency of such quarters as now exist, represent a grievance which weighs upon subalterns and young married officers very heavily indeed; and we purpose to-day to show how very easily, and inexpensively, if not indeed really remuneratively, the grievance might be remedied. For what is called the normal strength of officers in a cantonment there is usually, at any rate, a sufficiency of bungalows, so far as mere numbers go; and were those for whom they ostensibly exist the sole bidders in the market for them, there would seldom be much cause for complaint on the score of want of suitable accommodation, always provided that the unmarried juniors did not object to club together, and take the more expensive bungalows between them. But in addition to the mere garrison, there is a mixed population, yearly increasing in numbers, which swells the competition in the house market, in almost every considerable cantonment throughout India. There are medical, commissariat, clerical, engineer, and magisterial officers, members of the Civil Service, of the Forest, Cotton, Public Works, Educational, Telegraph, Survey, Police, and other Uncovenanted Departments, to be found in most stations now-a-days, to say nothing of bank agents, railway engineers, contractors, and the like. As a rule, by being more permanently situated and more liberally paid, these latter in time come to absorb the best houses in a camp, and as they usually add to them, cultivate their gardens, build good stables, and otherwise improve them; no attempt is ever made by houseless new-comers to dispute their possession, even supposing the power existed, enabling them to do so successfully; and even supposing again, that it would profit them when they had done so, such improved houses being oftentimes very high rented. The ordinary subaltern officer's bungalow is an unmistakeable curiosity, and stands in a wilderness of neglected compound, with the chupper on its roof, reminding one of a school-boy's hair when he has been playing bare-headed in a high wind; a ricketty porch, usually with a rakish twist on one side, leading, by a flight of broken flags, into a whitewashed *ante-room*, with dirty walls, and a tattered *dungari* ceiling, mainly upheld by a tremendous under-growth of unreachable cobwebs; a room with windows perhaps stuck in, as it would seem, at random, and a floor which, despite its covering of ragged matting, has the appearance of the space about the wickets on a soft cricket ground after a two days' match. From this room, one goes into another, which occupies the centre space of the house, and is merely distinguishable from it by being larger, darker, and having only dummy windows and doors. Branching off from this upon either hand (although such regularity of principle by no means follows as a rule, the leading idea of their constructors, in some cantonments, apparently being to make all the rooms in a bungalow, just round the corner to one another, only to be reached by performing manœuvres resembling those of a sword dance upon a large

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSE-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Times of India's" notice of my letter in its article of this morning hardly deserves reply, but a few words will show the absurdity of the position which it assumes. The assertion is that my argument having been put forward to account for a fact which has been disproved, is thereby shown to be fallacious. But the fact Mr. Knight and the "Times of India" reiterate has not been denied by any one. We all know that the prices ruling in the early part of 1865 and for some years previously were extravagantly high. That truly is a matter of fact. It seems to be Mr. Knight's theory or argument that these extravagantly and exceptionally high prices of property ought to rule the returns to be given for it by householders, or failing that result, that owners of property have a special case for consideration. If Mr. Knight's "*fact*" be applicable at all, by all means let its application be extended. Let all merchants who misjudge the course of the market, and pay too much for yarn or shirtings:—all men who may pay too much for their horses or who may be let in for gharries made to sell:—let all, in short, who in any way by error of judgment, recklessness, or misfortune find they have outrun their means, join together to set up a claim for special consideration; and, mind you, let all laws which ordinarily govern value be "suspended" till their pretentions are satisfied.

Owners of property which has been over-valued have unquestionably a right to re-assessment; this also no one denies or wishes in any way to evade, nor do I apprehend that the concession would be grudged to the necessities and misfortunes of a section of the holders of property of making a temporary assessment based on the present alleged low rate of returns, but the interests of the public and of those who think prices will still further decline would unite in requiring that the assessment should not be for any long period. There may be some who would charge me with a "blunder" in this last sentence, and point out that if prices do further decline the public interest would suffer from a temporary instead of a more permanent valuation being made at comparatively high prices. But such a principle I altogether deprecate; nothing can be worse and more mischievous than for those who represent the public to think for a moment that it is their duty to drive a hard bargain with any section of the community. Their sole duty is to hold the scale evenly between all. They are as much bound to admit all reasonable claims as to reject all pretensions which are either impracticable or unworthy of regard. The pretensions which Mr. Knight has advocated, and still more by far the arguments which he has made use of to support them, are neither the one nor the other. If any man, responsible for his actions, loses a half or nine-tenths, or even a larger proportion of his property, he has a right to be exempted from taxation on the portion lost to him, but none whatever to be set free from his contribution to the support of the State under the Municipality in respect of the balance remaining to him, so long as the amount of that balance is enough still to maintain him in the ranks of the rich or at least the well-to-do members of the community. Further, Mr. Wood's figures illustrate the impracticability of any adjustment of taxes affecting property with reference to the prices ruling in 1862 65. The "relief" would now in large measure be accorded not to the unfortunate holder in 1864, but to the lucky possessor of a very good bargain acquired during the subsequent collapse.

To use the "Times of India's" illustration no one would take either the total cost of the "Great Eastern," or the sale price at which the ruined owners had to part with their property as any criterion of its value. As soon as (if ever it should be the case) the public require more of such vessels, and thus bring the present exceptional condition of this experimental monster within the same rules as govern ordinary property in houses or land, the estimate of its value will be governed solely by the cost required to build another such construction.

Common sense demands that data so obviously contradictory and exceptional should be disregarded, and that property should be rated by a new assessment. It remains to be seen whether this is to be determined empirically and ignorantly, or, whether in making it, and deciding further the way in which taxation should be levied in future, we should avail ourselves of the experiences of common life which have been so fully elucidated by various writers whose names are familiar to all, and to whose just and practical doctrines we owe so much of the material prosperity of the present century.

13th November. H.

MR. KNIGHT AND MR. WOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rather surprising to a spectator of the fray which has taken place at the meeting of the Bench of Justices, to notice the manner in which personal matters were allowed to be imported into the discussion. That discussion was directed to the question whether the landlord-class should pay certain municipal taxes or not. Mr. Knight availed himself of the opportunity, afforded by the permission extended to him of reading his wearisome printed essay, to inflict as much injury as possible on Mr. Wood by quoting him as an instance of a man who had made a calamitous gambling investment in house property. Now, considering that Mr. Wood had point blank denied the truth of Mr. Knight's statement as regards his investment, it was incumbent on Mr. Knight either to prove or withdraw his assertion. His assertion was that Mr. Wood had bought his house for a ruinous amount. Mr. Wood stated in your columns that this was false. Mr. Knight to-day coolly reproduces his statement—and the whole malicious paragraph which Mr. Wood denounced as false—in the "Times of India" this morning!

Those who care to notice the incident will know which of the two gentlemen they ought to believe. But it is well to bear in mind that the gentleman who holds a brief and reads printed essays for the landlords of Bombay, is not ashamed when any of his arguments or facts are upset, to re-issue his falsified figures with an assurance that he "believes that every statement that he made was absolutely true!" What matter that it is false that Mr. Wood paid Rs. 16,000 for his house? The advocate for relieving the landlords from taxation pledges his credit that it is true. It is false that Mr. Wood is fined £49 to £50 a year "by us." Never mind; the same ready credit is pledged to the "absolute truth" of the fact.

There is another aspect of the case, which is worse. We have all been admitted to the presence of that burning anger which actuates the Proprietor of the "Times of India" against Mr. Wood. We have seen the article in which the latter is dismissed from the employment of the former. To find Mr. Knight with these passages of arms fresh in every one's memory, coming forward to taunt Mr. Wood as to his private means by saying "were he dependent upon that house for his income, it would yield him nothing," excites disgust by the vulgarity of the insult insinuated. It would become an instance even of malignity, were it the case that the Proprietor of the "Times of India" had not paid Mr. Wood his salary. This, of course, is not so. Still, without this depth of virulence, the attack made on Mr. Wood's private affairs was as grossly in bad taste as it was malevolent, and the Bench of Justices should call upon Mr. Knight for proofs of his allegation before they again listen to his figures—printed or otherwise.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, 13th November.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every man who is in "his right mind" must regard the doings of the present Editor of the "Times of India" with unmitigated scorn. Mr. Knight is addicted to assuming that this, that, or the other motive actuates his opponents, and it is therefore fair for me to "assume" that hatred to a man whom he has injured most grossly prompted him in the selection of one of his illustrations. Now, there are two parties to every bargain, and I happen to know more about the said "case in point" than Mr. Knight himself, and I affirm that the statements "he believes" for his own convenience are false. Mr. Knight "believes" himself to be a Christian! More's the pity. Such Christians are sad stumbling-blocks to poor sinners like me, who are not "in communion"—altogether outsiders—and yet have a dim notion that "to do justly" is one of the first articles of religion, where that article itself is genuine. But then, sir, to do justly necessarily includes speaking truthfully, and for this, it stems, the friend of the oppressed landlords is one prepared. I for one wish them joy of their advocate. FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, 13th November.

LATEST TELEGRAM.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

LONDON, 4TH NOVEMBER.

A Circular has been issued by Baron von Beust explanatory of the recent speech, in which he urged the necessity of increasing the Austrian Army to 800,000 men.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, 3RD NOVEMBER.

General Grant has been elected President, and Colfax Vice-President of the United States.

The Republicans have carried nearly all the Northern States elections by increased majorities.

The Democrats have carried the Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland elections. The result of the New York and New Jersey elections is at present doubtful.

The Democrats have elected the Governor of New York.

No elections have taken place in Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

BOMBAY.

A FAIR will be held this evening at Naveewady, near Dady Sett's Fire Temple.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH, R. E., in addition to the report on his own drainage project, has prepared also a report on Mr. Sowerby's memorandum on the same subject.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Malta," Captain Hyde, sailed yesterday to China with 574 chests of Malwa opium and 679 bales of cotton.

AN *ex parte* verdict was yesterday given by Mr. Spencer at the Small Cause Court, against William Cheetham, and in favour of Doola Hurrychundjee and another, for Rs. 49, the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 150, given by defendant to plaintiffs on 21st August 1867.

WE would remind the play-going public of the entertainment the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club will provide for them at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. We have reason to believe there will be a good attendance. The excellent Band of the 22nd N. I. Regiment will be there. We suppose it is hardly necessary to mention that the performances are English, not in Guzerati.

THE weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October informs us that there had been no fall of rain during the fortnight under report. The climate was hot, but the districts were generally healthy, except Bugwara, Mandvee, and Hunsote, where fever was somewhat prevalent.

WE are asked to state that a meeting of the Portuguese community will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 P.M., in the new building of Mr. S. Patricio at Cavel, to elect a new member, in place of one resigned, to the committee that was formed to carry out the project of a new church for the Goanese in Bombay; and that those interested are invited to attend.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before Sir Joseph Arnould, the first Parsee barrister, Mr. Peeroshaw Merwanjee Mehta, took the usual oaths as an advocate of the High Court. Another new barrister, Mr. F. L. Latham, appeared at the High Court before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent on Thursday last, and took the oaths.

THE performance at the Great American Circus on Thursday night was for the benefit of Mr. Airey, the clown. We are glad to say there was a full house. The entertainment was of a varied character and appeared to give entire satisfaction, which was testified by the enthusiasm of the audience. The company will perform again this evening, for which an entire change of programme is announced.

A COLLECTION will be made to-morrow evening in St. Thomas's Cathedral, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. The schools contain fifty children, of whom seventeen are entirely supported from the subscriptions of the public; and most of the others are only partly paid for by friends. The expenditure last month was Rs. 900, and the receipts Rs. 777: leaving a deficit of Rs. 123.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Thursday at DeLisle Road, Chinchpooghly, concerning the death of a Hindoo labourer named Rama. It appears that on Tuesday evening last about half past 7 o'clock deceased took a light and went into a room at the Rope Factory. Shortly afterwards a policeman saw that the room was in flames and raised an alarm, when endeavours were made to extinguish them, but to no avail. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by burning.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Abyssinia," Captain Templeton, from Calcutta:—From Beypore—Lady Couch, Mrs. Millman and three children, Mrs. Broughton, Dr. Cooper, D. Rowbottom, Dr. Broughton, Colonel Fulton, Captain Blackley, Captain Hill, Captain Millman, Major G. Cooper, Major Grave, Lieutenant Morrison, Ensign B. Milford, Lieutenant W. Deverill, Assistant Surgeon Calahan, Mr. Schwendler, and Mr. Mullaly. From Calicut—Mr. Smith. From Vingorla—Rev. D. De Souza, Mr. Blackburn, 127 men, 9 women, and 14 children of H. M.'s troops.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, Captain Curling, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Captain P. S. Yorke, Mr. J. E. Sharp, Mrs. Ross and four children, Mrs. Francis and two children Captain Watson, Mrs. Pemberton and two children, Mr. John Wall.

For Marseilles—Colonel Bivar, Mr. C. A. Wild, Mr. T. T. Evans Mr. Rowbotham.

For Suez—Captain H. Shakespear, Captain P. Murray, Captain E. I. Thackeray, Mr. Alex. Taylor, Mr John Newson, Mr and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Jansen, Dr. Carl Brandes, Captain F. P. Luard, Mr. C. R. Pollock, Mr. J. R. Pollock, Captain Lawson.

Passages by P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Golconda*, which will leave for Suez on the 21st instant, have been engaged as follows:—

Major J. A. Tytler (Marseilles), Miss Shaw Stewart (Southampton), Mr. J. D. Lowe (Marseilles), Mrs. Mactier and two children (Southampton), Mr. Hall (Suez), Mrs. Fawcett (Marseilles).

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hurruckchund Tullockchund was charged with using as genuine a forged currency note of Rs. 1,000. Goma Deepa stated—I am a Marwaree grocer, and keep my shop in Camatcepoora. I have had money transactions with the prisoner. I have obtained against him a decree in the Small Cause Court for Rs. 382-8. He paid me eight instalments of thirty rupees each, and I pressed him for the payment of the balance. On Monday last about 10-30 A.M. prisoner met me at Camatcepoora and said that he wanted to have a note for Rs. 1,000 cashed. He asked me to accompany him as he did not know where the Bombay Bank was. He said he would pay me what was due to me and would retain the balance remaining from the amount of the note. He did not tell me where he had got the note from. I took him to the Bank. He handed a note to a Parsee now before the Court, and said to him he wanted change for it. The Parsee inspected the note and showed it to other persons in the Bank. The Parsee asked the prisoner if he wanted notes or rupees in exchange. The prisoner said he wanted some notes and some rupees. The Parsee then asked the prisoner where he had got the note from. He said it was his note. The Parsee then sent for a policeman and gave both the prisoner and me into his charge. After the examination of two more witnesses, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR CARWAR.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and *suite* will sail to-day in the H. M.'s s.s. "Coromandel" for Carwar. On the passage, His Excellency will, we understand, most probably visit Goa, and after arriving at Carwar it is expected he will proceed to Honore, and visit the falls of Gairsoppah.

MISS CARPENTER.

WE understand that the local Government have appointed a committee, consisting of the following native gentlemen, to assist Miss Carpenter in the work which she has undertaken of establishing Female Normal Schools:—The Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Drs. Bhau Dajee and Dhirajram Dulputram, Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, and Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY the Legislative Council of Bombay met in the Durbar Room, Town Hall—His Excellency the Governor presiding. The City Survey Bill was read a third time and passed. The bill to empower the Justices of the Peace for Bombay to raise a loan was, on the motion of the Hon. Colonel Marriott, referred to a select committee empowered to take evidence on the state of the Municipal Finances, especially in respect of outstanding assets. The bill for the levy of Town Duties came on for consideration in detail, and after considerable discussion the debate was, on the suggestion of His Excellency, adjourned till the draft of the proposed bill for the imposition of a municipal certificate tax should be laid before the Council.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

NOV. 15TH.—23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 150 and 231.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem—"My God, look upon me." (J. Reynolds.) Hymns 231 and 142 (Part 1st.)

Collection morning and evening in aid of the Indo-British Schools.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 162 and 175.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 14 and 200.

TRINITY CHAPEL,—SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Litany and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 207 and 20.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 139, 163, and 182.

THE HARBOUR.

A Service will be held by the Rev. James Paterson on board the ship "Pendragon" (lying well out from the Custom House Bunder) at 11 o'clock.

On board H. M. S. "Vigilant" at 10 A.M., prayers and sermon and on the ship "Dhilawur," at 11 A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troop-ship "Euphrates" arrived in the harbour yesterday morning, bringing 61 officers, 11 ladies, and about 1,150 soldiers, women, and children. The following are the several detachments with the names of their respective destinations:—

For Deolalee—1-14 Foot:—37 officers, 9 ladies, 11 children, 1 schoolmistress and child, 791 non-commissioned rank and file, 82 wives, 66 children, and 7 female servants—including drafts 39 men, 15 women, and 7 children.—Royal Artillery:—4 officers, 1 lady and child, and 13 men.—21st Hussars:—1 staff sergeant, wife and child.—26th Cameronians:—1 officer, 62 men, 9 wives and 11 children.—103rd Foot:—2 officers, 1 lady, 80 men, 6 wives and 9 children.

For Madras—2-10th Foot:—1 officer and 15 men.

For Kurrachee—109th Foot:—1 staff sergeant and wife.

For Bombay—1-23rd Fusiliers:—1 man.—Various Corps:—16 officers (and 1 lady) who will take their orders from the Brigade Major, Bombay.

According to the present instructions—troops for Deolalee (including 1-14 Foot, Details of Royal Artillery, 21st Hussars, 26th Cameronians, and 103rd Foot) will be landed at the Carnac Bunder this afternoon, and will be despatched by two special trains, leaving the troop siding at 6-15 P.M. and 8 P.M., and arriving at Deolalee at 4 A.M. and 6-15 A.M. the next day. The baggage of the regiment and details for Deolalee will be landed at 11 A.M. on the same day in charge of an officer with a small guard, and will be at once packed in railway vans. The baggage will be forwarded to Kussara by the 4 P.M. train, where it will wait the arrival of the troop train.

The details for Madras, Kurrachee, and Bombay, will be landed with their baggage at the Apollo Bunder at 4-30 P.M. to-day, and will be attached to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, being accommodated in the Colaba Depot Barracks.

The men and women unfit to travel by rail were landed yesterday evening at the Pilot Bunder, and conveyed to the Hospital 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The Departments of Supply are requested to have the regulated equipments (with the exception of bedding, which should be sent at once to Deolalee and Colaba) ready for conveyance on board on receiving intimation from the Assistant Quarter Master General of the arrival of the troop ship.

THE GROUNDING OF THE SHIP "THORNDEAN"

DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the court, composed of John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Captain Robert Curling, commander of the P. and O. Company's steamer "Columbian," gave the following decision regarding the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship "Thorndean" on the Oorun reefs—

The court finds upon the evidence that on the morning of the 1st October last the ship "Thorndean," James Stark Jopp, master, was at anchor under Butcher's Island. At about 8-30 A.M. Thomas Morris, second class pilot, took charge, and by his orders the anchor was weighed at about 9 A.M., but as the tide was setting in the ships was immediately brought up again. At 11 A.M. the ebb tide having made, they weighed again under the following sail, viz: three topsails, foresail, main topmast staysail, mizen and outer jib, with a light wind from the west north-west. It appears that at about noon the ship was again brought up and remained at anchor to the southward of the red buoy, off Butcher's Island shoal, till about a quarter to one, when they again weighed with the same sail set. The ship was then standing towards the red buoy, and approaching rather close when the afteryards were thrown aback. She then fell off the wind and the pilot in charge was obliged to wear round and bring her to on the starboard tack. As the wind was light she was rather slow in coming round. She was then about a mile from the black buoy on the Oorun reef, it being half a point on the lee bow. The ship had good steerage way at the time. She was kept standing on and approaching the danger which was clearly distinguishable by the broken water round it till the leadman gave five fathoms of water, when the pilot gave orders to let go the anchor, or lighten chain, which was done as soon as practicable, it being rather difficult to lighten quickly, there being four turns round the windlass. She continued driving for a few minutes towards the reef, till 15 fathoms were given, when the pilot gave orders to hold on. This was at about 2-30 P.M. She then swung round to her anchor, and her keel tailed on the Oorun reef. She subsequently appears to have got further on the reef. She listed over considerably from the strong tide, running at the time from 3 to 4 knots. A kedge was run out but she remained on the reef till about 7 P.M. when the flood tide having made she floated off and was ultimately brought over to Bombay in safety. It appears also that the commander Mr. Jopp, fearing the ship was approaching the danger too close, cautioned the pilot that he had better anchor and run no risk. The vessel has since been docked, and from the survey report produced, appears to have suffered no material damage from grounding. The lead appears to have been properly attended to, and the pilot's orders carried out. The court carefully reviewing all the evidence produced before it, consider the pilot, Mr. Morris, to blame for allowing the vessel to approach the danger so close as not to leave sufficient room for the anchor to bring her up before she struck upon it, as he ought to have been aware that with such a strong tide running she would necessarily take a little *time* and *space* before the anchor would bring her up, and considering the dangerous proximity of the reef, it would have been more prudent to have let go the starboard anchor which was hanging to the cathead with ten fathoms range, which, no doubt, would have brought her up much sooner and prevented the accident. It appears that the ship was light, with but little available sail for such light winds, and, therefore, more difficult to manœuvre, and the court considers it would have been more judicious if a tug steamer had been engaged to tow the ship over. No blame whatever can be attached to the commander or crew of the vessels. The pilot, Mr. Morris, created a favourable impression on the court by the straightforward manner in which he gave his evidence. He holds a mate's certificate from the Board of Trade, but the court does not consider that it ought to be effected by this case, and beyond the censure now expressed does not propose any farther punishment.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH NOVEMBER

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Mujeed Bucked, a calassee, was charged with stealing a silver chain, of the aggregate value of forty-eight rupees, the property of Narayen Babajee. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.—Crag Nuthoo, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing a gold ornament of the value of thirty rupees, belonging to Purbhoo Thackersee, and on conviction was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—Abba Ruckma, an old offender, was sentenced to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a brass pot and a piece of wearing apparel, belonging to Wittoo Bapoo and Topun Shamjee.—Krishna Hemjee was charged with having in his possession without satisfactory excuse a false weight, he being a metal dealer. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and fined eight rupees.

THE (OLD) BANK OF BOMBAY.

REPORT OF THE LIQUIDATOR.

The subjoined report of the liquidator of the (Old) Bank of Bombay will be laid before the meeting of shareholders to be held on Monday next:—

THE following report of the progress made in the liquidation of the affairs of the Bank since January last and statement showing the estimated return of capital are submitted to the consideration of the shareholders.

1. Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, who was appointed a member of the committee to assist the Liquidator, resigned in March, and under the power given to them at the general meeting of the proprietors held on the 13th January last, the remaining two members elected Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass, a gentleman possessing the confidence of the shareholders, to be a member of the committee in room of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee. The committee have carefully considered every proposal for compromises of debts due to the Bank, and it was only after a searching examination into all the circumstances in each case, and satisfying themselves of the inability of the person to pay in full, that any compromise was accepted.

2. The shareholders will no doubt recollect that the Bank closed on the 13th January, and the liquidation commenced the following morning. At that time the debts due by the Bank to the public amounted to Rs. 2,10,02,535-13-9 (rupees two crores ten lakhs two thousand five hundred and thirty-five, thirteen annas and nine pie,) these have all been paid off with the exception of Rs. 2,66,504-7-1, which still remain unclaimed.

Six months ago the committee sanctioned the publication of advertisements in the "Government Gazettes" of India, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and also in the newspapers, and in the "Gazette" of London and the "Times" newspaper, requesting that all persons who had claims on the bank should send them in at once, and as the above sum still remains unclaimed it may reasonably be supposed to have lapsed for the benefit of the shareholders, and therefore credit is taken for Rs. 2,25,000 of it in the estimate of capital to be returned.

The particulars of the items are—

Bank Post Bills and Notes in Circulation...Rs.	95,410
Unclaimed Deposits, Dividends, Interest, &c.,,	171,094
Rs.	2,66,504

3. The shareholders are much indebted to Government for the loan of twenty-five lakhs of rupees (25,00,000) granted to enable the Bank to meet all its liabilities at once, for without this valuable assistance there would have been no alternative but to suspend payment. This loan has now all been repaid with interest.

4. *The Contingent Liabilities* in respect of calls on certain shares in the Asiatic and Commercial Banks, amounting to Rs. 10,43,400, after long and anxious negociations with the official Liquidators of both Banks, have all been compromised on terms which under the circumstances will, it is hoped, be considered favourable, viz., by a payment of 50 per cent. of the amount, that is liabilities for Rs. 10,43,400 have been compromised by a cash payment of Rs. 5,21,700. During these negociations the nominees of the Bank were put to very serious inconvenience and loss, and the committee after mature deliberation, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, allowed Mr. McLean, who his absent in England, to draw his half pay at the rate of £600 per annum up to 28th February 1869. To Mr. Baker, who in consequence of his liability on shares belonging to the Bank, lost two opportunities of getting permanent appointments here, the committee sanctioned a gratuity of ten thousand rupees as compensation. Without the cordial assistance of these gentlemen the compromises could not have been effected on such favourable terms.

5. *Government and other Securities*, aggregating upwards of one crore and thirteen lakhs of rupees (1,13,00,000) held in deposit with the Bank for safe custody, have been made over to the New Bank of Bombay, or otherwise disposed of agreeably to the instructions of the proprietors, and under the notification published in May last, all Government and other securities unclaimed at this date will be made over to the New Bank for the benefit of the persons interested therein, so that all the accounts may be closed at once.

6. *With regard to the Assets*, it will be observed that the whole of the current advances considered good at the date of going into liquidation, aggregating Rs. 37,47,551-14-2, have been realised with the exception of Rs. 1,96,801 still outstanding, and believe to be quite good. Some of the accounts are being repaid by monthly instalments, and it is expected that they will all be paid off soon; if not, legal proceedings must be taken to enforce payment. The other assets, consisting of lands, houses, jewels, and shares in good public companies, have all been realized, with the exception of a portion of Rogers' property at Byculla, Tarch Fire Staff Hill, Premabhoy Hemabhoy House, and one or two small houses. Some of the properties sold have not yet been paid for in full, the deeds are in the solicitors' hands, and as soon as the conveyances are completed the balance of the purchase money will be paid.

The Bank Business Premises here have been taken over by the New Bank of Bombay at a valuation of Rs. 4,50,000, and the adjoining building in Elphinstone Circle has been sold to the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 2,00,000. The premises at Kurrachee have been sold to Government for Rs. 85,000, the branch offices not yet sold are those at Ahmedabad and Bhownuggur, respectively valued at Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3,000, the loss on the sale of the premises both in Bombay and the branches is Rs. 4,23,419.

7. *The Claims on Insolvent and other Estates* at the commencement of the liquidation amounted to Rs. 2,22,85,436, and it is estimated from the reports of the Trustees and Official Assignee that the further recoveries on these estates may amount to Rs. 6,97,765. This result is contingent on so many doubtful and disputed claims that it is difficult to arrive at any really satisfactory estimate of this large outstanding, which consists of—

Claims on Insolvent Estates under Act 28 of 1865...Rs.		1,07,61,870
Ditto Private Trust or otherwise insolvents.....	,,	81,11,985
Ditto Insolvent Estates under Official Assignee.....	,,	6,31,600
Companies winding up under the supervision of the High Court	,,	27,79,972
Rupees		2,22,85,436

It is almost impossible to offer any opinion as to the period within which the final dividends may be received, the winding up of many of the estates being delayed in consequence of causes still pending in the High Court, and until these are settled the Trust accounts cannot be closed.

8. *The Disputed Debts* due to the Bank amount to Rs. 10,42,000, and for the recovery of which proceedings have been taken in the High Court here, and should the result prove unfavourable, it will not affect the estimate of the *outturn* of the assets now submitted, as no credit has been taken for these doubtful recoveries; if, on the other hand, the result should prove favourable, as in some of the cases the committee are advised is likely to be the case, the final return of capital to the shareholders will be benefited in proportion.

9. *The Charges for the expense of the Liquidation* are as under:—

Salaries at Head Office.....Rs.	69,593
Ditto at Branches (8).....	50,795
Paid to Messrs. McLean and Baker.....	13,248
Law Charges.....	11,117
Incidental expences.....	742
Rs.	1,45,494
Less profit on sale of Stationery.....	5,383
	1,40,112

By an agreement made with the Directors of the New Bank or Bombay, it was arranged that wherever in the interior the business of the Old Bank was taken over by the New Bank a portion of the charges of such Agency should be paid by each Bank until the liquidation of the branch was completed, the only two branches now at which a portion of the expense is paid by the Old Bank are Dharwar and Poona, but it is expected that in a very short time this will be discontinued. The outstandings at Ahmedabad and Hydrabad in the Deccan have not yet been collected, the business at both places is being wound-up by the late Agents of the Bank.

10. The shareholders are indebted to the liberality of the Directors of the New Bank for the use, free of charges, of a suitable set of offices for conducting the business of the liquidation.

16. *The probable return of Capital* to the shareholders as shown in the annexed Statement will be Rs. 20,00,666-7-5, or about Rs. 55 per share, exclusive of all recoveries on disputed debts, but some months must yet elapse before any portion of this can be paid. The Articles of Association of the New Bank of Bombay provide for the issue of 10,000 "*reserved shares*" to the registered shareholders of the Old Bank in the proportion of one share for every two shares in the Old Bank if the Liquidator is in a position to pay ten lakhs or Rs. 100 per share of such reserved issue on or before the tenth day of June 1869. Due notice of this will be given by circular and advertisements in the public papers, but the reserved issue of shares in the New Bank will be allotted at par only to the then registered shareholders of the Old Bank who apply for them in the form prescribed by the Articles of the New Bank. In the event of any shareholder in the Old declining or not applying in time for shares in the New Bank his proportion of capital will be paid to him or his Agent here in cash.

12. In May last the Government intimated that the Secretary of State for India in Council had considered it necessary to institute a full and searching enquiry into the circumstances which led to the failure of the Bank, and requested me to render the Commission appointed for the purpose such assistance as might be in my power in furtherance of the enquiry in question. On the arrival of the Commissioners here I immediately placed all the books, records and documents at their disposal. Several of the books and documents considered necessary in conducting the investigation have been taken to London, and will be returned when the business of the Commission is closed.

13. *The paid-up Capital* of the Bank in December 1866 was.....Rs. 2,09,00,000

Estimated return of Capital as per statements now submitted ..... ,, 20,00,666

Capital lost... Rs 1,88,99,334

The books show the names of all persons through whose transactions the Bank suffered this heavy loss, but as many of the accounts are not yet settled, the committee are of opinion that at present it would not be advisable to publish a list of the names.

14. The principal part of the work of the liquidation being now over, the debts of the Bank paid off, and most of the properties sold or in course of realization, and my engagement near a close, I take this opportunity of tendering my resignation as Liquidator from the 30th instant, and request the shareholders will have the goodness to appoint some person to relieve me at their early convenience.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 12th Nov. 1868.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION, AT 31ST OCTOBER 1868.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Bank Post Bills and Notes in circulation.....	95,410	10	4
2 Unclaimed Deposits.....	1,45,613	8	2
3 Unclaimed Dividends and Interest.....	25,480	4	7
	2,66,504	7	1
4 Balance in favour of the shareholders	20,00,666	7	5
Rs...	22,67,170	14	6

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Past Due advances considered good	1,96,801	0	0
2 Properties sold but the full amount of purchase money not yet received	2,74,415	8	0
3 Landed and other properties still unsold estimated value.....	3,42,826	0	0
4 Dividends from Insolvent and other Estates.	6,97,765	0	0
5 Unclaimed Deposits, Notes in Circulation, Dividends, &c. say	2,25,000	0	0
6 Current Bills for Collection	2,34,686	7	0
7 Cash Balance	2,95,676	15	6
Rs...	22,67,170	14	6

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

REPORT ON A PROJECT FOR THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

BY HECTOR TULLOCH, CAPTAIN ROYAL ENGINEERS.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*)

THERE is no doubt that the perfect ventilation of sewers has not been effected up to the present. The charcoal system is, however, admitted by most engineers to be the best. Until some more successful plan is discovered, I propose to disinfect the Bombay sewage by charcoal ventilators, one of which will be put down at every manhole.

The house drainage of Bombay will not be nearly so difficult as that of other Indian towns. Between every two houses in Bombay there is usually a narrow open passage for drainage. I propose to lay the new house drain under this passage, and to connect it, at one end with the sewer in the street, and at the other with the pipe which now brings down the waste water from the upper stories of the house. In those few cases where "back drainage" can be adopted, this should of course be done.

Wherever water is used in a house I should insist on a proper sink, with perforated holes in it and with a syphon trap, being put down. This would effectually prevent large substances passing into the pipes to choke them up, and would at the same time keep the noxious gases from entering the rooms. A ventilating pipe connected with the house drain, would be carried up above the roof of the dwelling. All house drains, without exception, would be six inches in diameter.

I have some difficulty in approaching the question of the removal of excreta. This portion of the drainage of a town is so intimately connected with its water supply that it is impossible to treat it successfully by itself. The fact is that drainage and water supply are really one question only. To separate the two by considering each part will render both defective. Yet if I touch on the subject of excreta I shall have to do so without a sufficient knowledge of the intentions of the Municipality regarding that future water supply of Bombay. There is, no doubt, a scarcity of water at present. The town should not be contented with a supply of less than 30 gallons per diem per head of the population. When this supply if obtained I would recommend the introduction of water closets. I must guard myself against the supposition that these closets would be similar to those used in England. Such closets would not at all suit the habits of the people. I would have closets of a much simpler kind, and so constructed as not to be liable to injury from those who used them. I should hope, too, that the habits of the people, under better sanitary regulations, would ultimately lead them, though it might be very gradually, to see the advantage of keeping their closets clean, and that the introduction of the European water closet, at all events among the better classes, would be rendered possible.

Of course it would be out of the question to put up closets at present while the supply of water to the town is so limited. Abundance of water for closets is a *sine qua non*, but I think a lengthened discussion of the subject at present would be only premature.

It really does not matter for the purposes of this project how the excreta may be disposed of. If it is found best not to let it go into the sewers, the sewers will still have their work to do, viz., the removal of all the waste water in the town. But on the other hand if it be decided to discharge the excreta into the sewers, the sewers will convey it away out of the town in a few hours, and it will be utilised on land.

Under the new state of things that abominable system of opening the sewers, which at present exists in all parts of the town, will be entirely done away with. There will be no matter in the sewers that will require removal. Everything will be carried to the Pumping Station pumped up there and sent on to be utilised on land. Nor will there be any necessity to continue the present system of open drains. I think all sanitarians will agree with me when I say that the chief cause of disease at present in Indian towns arises from our letting the waste water run in open channels. It is impossible to keep these drains clean for the simple reason that it is impossible to prevent people throwing their rubbish into them. It is the action of the water on the vegetable and animal matter in the drains that gives rise to the foul smells in the streets. Everywhere around one decomposition is in rapid progress. Under the new system there will be no open drains and the foul substances which at present ferment under the action of water must at the worst lie in the street, where they will either soon be converted into dry rubbish by the action of the sun, or be removed by the scavenging department to the street receptacles for filth. The heat of the sun deprives all substances of moisture—in fact dessicates them, and it is well known that matter in this form is comparatively harmless, whereas the same matter lying in water becomes a constant source of disease.

I would have all the open drains gradually broken up and filled in with road material. At the same time the section of the streets would be improved. They could not be of a better form than that already adopted in many parts of the town where the sides of the road are finished off with a slight scoop, and a curb stone separates the carriage road from that for pedestrians.

The rain which falls on the town will escape in this way. It will first run along the sides of the roads until it enters a street where there is one of the present under-ground drains, into which it will pass. It will then flow on to the present main drain which will carry it to the Flats, or the Pumping Station (as the occasion may require), and will there be either pumped into the sea or allowed to escape through the sluices. The main drain, as I have already shown, will be capable of removing more than 14 inches of rain falling on the town in 24 hours.

At present the Municipality spend about a lakh of rupees a year in cleaning the drains. Under the new system this sum will nearly all be saved. I have not, however, credited myself with the saving, as I propose that this money, which represents a capital of about 16 lakhs of rupees, should be devoted to filling up the drains and improving the roads. Should a drain for rain-water be required in some particular street hereafter, it could be built when found necessary just below the surface of the road, but I do think it would be mere waste of money to erect such works at present.

Having now completed the general description of the proposed project, it is necessary that I should enter on some particulars in connection with the works themselves.

The only part of the thickly inhabited portion of the southern half of the island which will not be drained by this scheme is Colaba. It is a small locality

A BULL FIGHT AT MADRID.

MADRID, OCT. 14.

THE bull fight which took place yesterday afternoon was honoured by the presence of Gerals Serrano and Prim and Admiral Topete, and was in many respects superior to that of Friday last. The presence of these illustrious commanders considerably increased the number of the spectators; the bulls were larger and fiercer than on the previous occasion, and one of the banderilleros—the men who throw darts into the neck and shoulders of the tortured animal—was wounded, not seriously, but still he was wounded by the bull. The reception of the generals and admiral was most cordial and enthusiastic. Prim and Serrano arrived together a short time after the sport had commenced, and about half an hour afterwards they were joined by Topete. Upon their arrival they were received by the authorities of the bull-ring, and were escorted to the places of honour. Upon their appearance all the spectators rose from their seats and greeted them with loud shouts and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. There were a good many more hats than handkerchiefs in motion, for, as far as I can judge, it is not much the fashion in Madrid for ladies to attend the bull-fights; and at all events yesterday afternoon by far the larger portion of the spectators were of the stronger sex. There were vivas for the generals and admiral separately, and by name, and vivas for them collectively as the liberators of their country; vivas for liberty, vivas for the national sovereignty, vivas for the Junta, and vivas for everything and anything connected, or that could be connected, with the revolution. The Spaniards seem to be fond of shouting, and once they commence know not, as I have learned at the expense of many hours' sleep, when to leave off. Topete, who is a good-looking, sailorlike man, took his place between Serrano and Prim, and after the democratic meeting was over they were joined by Orenze. The sailors of the "Zaragoza," the frigate of which Topete is captain, occupied seats in the ring, and were warmly cheered as they took their places.

And now, although this is hardly the occasion for an elaborate description of a bull-fight, let me give you a general idea of the nature of this favourite Spanish sport. To my mind, let me say at once, it is no real sport at all. The bull, we know, comes into the ring foredoomed to be slaughtered, and he is so surrounded by enemies who are at every moment ready to come to each other's assistance that he has not even the chance of making a splendid example of any of his persecutors. The horses are perhaps even worse off. They are allowed no opportunity of making any fight for themselves and are simply ridden or driven as near as possible to the horns of the bull in order that he may gore and destroy them. All the chances are on the side of the men, who undoubtedly have the opportunity of displaying a good deal of skill, coolness, and agility, but who in reality appear to run very little risk whatever. To tell the truth, I am utterly and entirely disappointed with bull fighting, and cannot understand how any one can find any excitement in it at all. It is cruel, brutal, and degrading; but as a spectacle it has a worse fault than any of these: it is—at all events as presented in Madrid at the present moment—dull, monotonous, and wearisome, by its repetition of the same performances and the same incidents under but very slightly different conditions. So much by way of general observation; now to particulars.

The Bull-ring of Madrid is situated just outside the Porta d'Alcala, a pretentious but ineffective triumphal arch, which is visible from the Calle of the same name, but is situated across the Prado, at the end of the Calle del Ponto. It is a low, circular brick building, without adornment or architectural pretensions of any kind; standing in the middle of an arid sandy place, and surrounded by ugly ranges of buildings connected with the business to which it is devoted, and a few taverns and wine-shops of uninviting aspect and unsavoury atmosphere. Among these buildings are the stables for the horses; the bulls, after their arrival in Madrid, are kept in cells within the main building itself—the dressing places of the espadas, chulos, picadores, and the chapel in which the bull-fighters attend, or are supposed to attend, mass before they enter the ring. There it is that one has the best opportunity of studying the proportions of these heroes of the Tauromaquia. They are mostly Andalusians, hard featured, bright eyed, well proportioned men, with fair shoulders, good loins, and light, active-looking legs. They are all attired in showy, and the espadas or swordsmen in really handsome costumes of silk or velvet, profusely decorated with gold or silver embroidery—short jackets, tight fitting breeches, and silk stockings. The colour of one's clothes may be violet, of another crimson, of another green, of another scarlet, and of a fifth orange; but the material is so covered with ornaments that the colour is scarcely to be ascertained, except about that part of the body which, though it is often turned towards the bull, it is considered infamous to expose to the attacks of a human enemy.

The proceedings of the day are always opened by a procession of the performers, who enter the arena preceded by two officials attired in black velvet dresses and plumed hats, who, if I mistake not, are entitled the alguazils of the ring, and are charged with the performance of some mysterious duties of which I am entirely ignorant, and which I believe by no chance are they ever called upon to perform. First in order march the espadas—the men whom we are accustomed to call "matadores"—whose duty it is to kill the bull with the sword after his strength has been exhausted by the attacks of their assistants on foot and horseback. Then come the banderilleros; afterwards the chulos and capas, who throw the cloaks; and last of all the picadores—the lowest class of bull-fighters, mounted upon horses in comparison with which the Rosinant of Don Quixote, as represented in the illustrations of Gustave Dore, is a high-bred steed in the perfection of condition, cased, as to their legs at least, in armour of leather and iron, and armed with lances, or rather spiked poles, so constructed that although they may worry, irritate, and weary the bull, they cannot do him any serious injury. Owing to the rich dresses of the espadas, banderilleros, chulos, &c., this little procession looks rather pretty as it advances into the sandy circus, but you have hardly time to take much notice of it before, at the sound of a trumpet, the chulos and picadores spread themselves over the arena, the espadas and banderilleros retire apart until the time shall arrive for their interference, and, the doors of the Toril being opened, the bull bounds, or, as a rule, canters into the presence of his enemies. The incidents which precede the death of each bull are so nearly similar that to describe one contest—if contest it can be called when all the force is on one side—is to describe all. Certainly there is a little difference in the manner in which the bulls make their entry, and in their after proceedings. Some are fierce and lively; some are sluggish and inactive. The former keep their persecutors more upon their metal, and make them exhibit more of that graceful agility and ability to escape which are the essentials of a successful bullfighter; the latter require more teasing and baiting to rouse them to the amount of fierceness or rather irritation which they are expected by the spectators to exhibit. Let me take an average, or rather more than an average specimen, and describe his mode of action, and the manner in which he is slaughtered to make a Spanish holiday. The animal whom I select for this purpose of illustration was not large, but active—of a dun brown colour, deepening over the shoulders and loins almost to black, with a fine head and large spreading horns, a deep broad chest, and powerful, but light, hind quarters. As is always the case, there had before he left the Toril been driven into his shoulder a short sharp instrument, bearing a rosette of ribbons with long streamers, called a *mona*. Smarting from the pain occasioned by the sharp instrument, and irritated by the bright pennon which it carried, he galloped rapidly into the centre of the arena, and then suddenly coming to a stop looked wildly and angrily around him tossed his head, and pawed the ground with his fore feet. In a moment the chulos, armed with their many-coloured cloaks—some scarlet and yellow, some green and scarlet, but all of some bright tint, and most of them combining two colours—were around him, running and leaping hither and thither to allure him in their pursuit, and dexterously blinding him with their coloured cloths (their only offensive or defensive weapon) at the moment that he seemed about to reach them with his horns. This, which is really only a preliminary proceeding, is the prettiest part of the fight. There is in it no cruelty whatever, and some of the chulos exhibit considerable courage in approaching the bull, singular dexterity in throwing their cloaks, and wonderful judgment and agility in avoiding the assaults of the enraged beast. Sometimes you would fancy that his horns must reach them, but they manage to be just out of distance, and the threatening toss of the head is wasted upon empty air. The principal object of all these manœuvres, apart from the mere irritation of the bull, is to draw him towards the picadores, a certain number of whose horses he is expected to kill or mangle before he is himself destroyed, and who cannot always force their sorry nags to approach him. In the old times the business of the picadore was to wound the bull without allowing his horse to be injured, and to do this required both skill with the lance and good horsemanship. Now he is expected to strike the bull with the point of his pole and to add to the streams of blood which are already flowing from the place where the dart of the mona is inserted; but his first duty is to get his horse killed, or at all events severely gored. With this object the picadores force their blinded or half blinded steeds right up to the bull, and hold them there while he plunges his horns into their bellies or shoulders. The bull of which I am writing seemed to be animated by a peculiar hostility to horses. It required very little exertion on the part of the chulos to lure him towards them. As soon as he saw a man on horseback he rushed towards him, buried his horns well in the body of the steed, and giving his stout well set head a shake so as to be sure they were fast, made as though he would lift both steed and rider into the air. Twice he succeeded in throwing horse and man into the dust, and he had destroyed five of the former before the banderilleros were called upon to prepare for the last scene. Two of these horses he did not kill immediately; and they were ridden about the ring with part of their entrails hanging out. The others were more fatally wounded, and fell at once; not dying immediately, but kicking and struggling in a manner which was most disagreeable to witness. The task of the Banderilleros requires much skill for its performance and involves some danger. Holding in either hand a sharp-pointed and barbed dart, ornamented with paper of various colours, they advance towards the bull, and by waving their hands invite him to attack them. In this instance the bull needed very little solicitation to advance. Lowering his head and waving his tail in the air he dashed wildly forward, and for a moment it appeared as though the too venturous banderillero must go down before him. Not so, however. Dexterously planting his darts one on each shoulder of the bull, the skilful assailant stepped lightly aside, and the now infuriated animal rushed madly on in search of a fresh enemy. Nor had he far to go. Soon another banderillero met him, and two more darts were quickly planted in his quivering flesh, while the fresh blood poured in red streams from the wounds which they inflicted. Confined in the paper trimmings of these darts were a number of small birds, and as they were liberated by the striking of the weapon it was curious to see them take flight across the arena. At last the poor bull has been tortured enough. His sides are streaming with blood, his eyes glare and roll with an expression half of passion, half of fear, his tongue hangs far out of his mouth, and white foam gathers about his lips. As he stands in the arena, his sides heaving and his whole frame quivering, he seems utterly bewildered and confused. Then it is, not until his strength has been so much reduced and his sense so completely disturbed, that the espador, or swordsman, undertakes to kill him. Armed with a sharp Toledo blade, and carrying in his hand the muleta, a small staff with a deep red flag, which he uses as a lure, he confidently approaches the bull, and after playing with him for a short time (with the assistance of the chulos) he seizes a favourable opportunity, and plunges, or rather drops, the sword well in between the shoulders. It is curious to witness the astonishment of the bull when he receives this stroke, which seldom kills him immediately. The bull of which I am writing, indeed, stood for some time after he was wounded, and El Tato had procured another sword and was about to strike him again, when he began to turn round and round and speedily fell to the ground. In a moment the cachetero sprang upon him, and darting a small sharp dagger into his spine, quickly terminated his sufferings. Then the people shouted with delight, El Tato bowed his acknowledgments, for the praises which were accorded to him, terms of mules dragged from the arena the carcases of the slaughtered bull and the miserable steeds (who when dead presented the appearance of mere wretched skeletons), and in a couple of minutes everything was ready for the repetition of the performance with another bull and a fresh series of horses.

Yesterday afternoon, as I have mentioned, a banderillero was slightly hurt. The second bull just touched him with one of the horns close to the knee, but the wound was not a serious one, and he reappeared in the ring later in the afternoon. One of the chulos, too, had rather a narrow escape. A picadore having been unhorsed, his steed was running widly about the ring when he came against this man, and threw him violently to the ground. At the same time the bull made a rush in that direction; and for a moment there seemed a chance that he might either trample the chulo to death, or toss him into the air before his companions could come to him. The chulo, however, lay quite still, and a good deal to the surprise of everyone, and probably to the disappointment of some of the spectators, the bull jumped over him, and passed on without inflicting the slightest injury. When the man rose, he was loudly applauded for the coolness with which he had waited the attack of the bull. The most striking incident of the afternoon, however, was the appearance in the ring of a retired bull-fighter named Pucheta. This man is well known in Madrid; he has taken a prominent part in this revolution, and is the commander of a division of the National Guard in one of the lowest parts of the town—the quarter of Toledo. He is the brother of that Puchata, also a bull-fighter, who was shot in 1854. He is quite a popular hero and when he leaped into the ring there was a great demonstration. For some time he joined the chulos, and showed great dexterity in throwing the cloak. When the bull was to be killed there was a general demand that he should slay it, and this task he accomplished with so much grace and facility as to excite new and louder plaudits than ever.—*Correspondent of the "Daily News."*

A DESPERATE HIGHWAYMAN.

ABOUT a month ago (says a London paper) great alarm was excited amongst the inhabitants of Newbury, Speen, and neighbouring places, by three cases of highway robbery, committed after dark in the outskirts of the town by a masked individual, armed with a pistol. In each instance the person attacked was highly respectable, and the circumstances were such as led to an investigation in the presence of the magistrates for the borough and the superintendents of police for the town and district. Evidence was taken, proving that the highwayman had presented the pistol at his victims, and under a threat that he would blow out their brains if they raised an alarm, induced them to give up their watches and money. The police instituted inquiries in various directions, and apprehended a woman suspected as an accomplice, an old coin stolen from one gentleman having been found in her possession, but evidence sufficient to justify her committal was not procurable, and she accordingly obtained her release. Additional inquiries were attended with fruitless results, but on Monday night the fellow was captured and lodged in the county lock-up at Speenhamland. It seems that a young man named Syndell, living with his father on a lonely part of the road between Speenhamland and Thatcham, was seized near his home by a man whose face was partially covered, and almost immediately a pistol was presented to his head; a scuffle between them ensued; Syndell struck aside his assailant's arm, and the contents of the pistol were discharged in the air. Syndell held tightly by the waist of the vagabond, and raised cries which brought assistance, whereupon the delinquent was conveyed to the county lock-up, and it was discovered that the scoundrel who had thrown the neighbourhood into a state of nervous excitement was a youth about 19 years of age, named Purdue, and by trade a painter, harmless in appearance, and not in the least suspected by the police authorities. The superintendent of the town police (Mr. Deane) having ascertained that Purdue had kept company with a girl in service in Newbury, went and obtained from her a quantity of periodicals Purdue had given her, and upon examination they were found to include numbers of a romance entitled "The Black Highwayman" and a tale "Black Bess, or a Knight of the Road." There were also portraits of Dick Turpin, and a coloured illustration, described at the foot as "The Black Highwayman and Captain Hawk rescuing the Countess of Blacklake." The men pourtrayed were masked in the style Purdue adopted. The occurrence of the name "Captain Hawk" in the title of the illustration forms an important piece of evidence against Purdue as being the man who committed the three robberies, he having told his victims that if any one desired to know who had stopped them it was "Captain Hawk." But his identity is placed beyond all doubt, as Mr. Harfield, superintendent of county police, found upon him a watch, part of the proceeds of one of the robberies. The prisoner was examined on the charge yesterday, and remanded.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents. Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 4 do.		1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11 3/16d. do.
" 2 do.		1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" demand		1s. 11 d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 10 15/16d. do,
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 10 7/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 7/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,925.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Johnsimore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes	1s. 10½d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Over Bank, London, at 6th following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted homein the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 35,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN ROBRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FARRE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER, R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " " 5 "
" 12 " " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND OKELL, 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0	"
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets.....	'Medoc	" 10	"
Do.	'Lorcont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—

Best	Sherry Wine at Rs. 20 per doz.		
Do.	Wilt Cheese, 15 annas a lb.		
Do.	Wiltshire Bacon 15 annas a lb.		
Jules	Mumm's Cham pagne, Quarts Rs. 34	per doz.	
Do.	do do. Pints... " 17	doz.	
Ginger Wine by Crabbie & Co.....		" 14	per doz.
Guinnes' Porter in Pints and Quarts.			
Henry Mouni's Brandy No. 1, at Rs. 22		per doz.	

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE APPOO. No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in Cases of.....	1	doz. each
Do.	...Pints do.	2	"
MOSELLE	Quarts do.	1	"
Do.	...Pints do.	2	"
HOCK.....	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do ..	1	"
Do.....	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...	1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6	Bottles in a Box

ALSO,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET	in cases of 1	doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien)		1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE.

		Quarts	Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	"	18
do. Rose		"	20

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock.....	do.	"	22
do. Moselle.....	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel...	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. Pints		31
do. Moselle No. 1	do. Quarts		22
do. Moselle No. 1	do. Pints		23

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do. do.	do.	"	48
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Laubenheimer.....	do.	"	17
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do.	do.	"	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	18
do.	do.	"	24
Old Cognac	do.	"	30
Absynthe	do.	"	30
Burgundy Porto	do.	"	12
do.	do.	"	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	"	30
do. .....Blanchy Freres & Co.		"	30
Old Cognac	do.	"	22
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